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Hence intensive culture and small farms, are not as some think, the solution of all our problems. The striking fact is set forth that the substitution of cotton for woolen has made a great saving of land, one acre of cotton producing as much clothing as ten acres given to sheep raising.

Other chapters treat management, distribution of agricultural income, and problems of rural social life. The book has a detailed outline of contents, a bibliography of eight pages, and an index. It is closely but clearly written, from the point of view of the economist, and it deserves, as it requires, careful study. While it is keenly interesting, it is not a book of popular information, but a compact manual for the serious student of agriculture.

A. P. BRIGHAM.

The Principles of Handling Woodlands. By Henry Solon Graves. xxi and 325 pp. Ills., index. John Wiley & Sons, New York, 1911. \$1.50. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

The author shows his grasp of the existing problems of woodlands by basing his work on the actual status of knowledge in the hope that the next step will be towards ideal conditions. The work deals with the treatment of woodlands, omitting methods of artificial seeding and planting, and discusses systems of cutting, the improvement of the forest and problems of protection. Four systems of cutting are explained: the selection, clear-cutting, shelterwood and coppice systems. Under the improvement of the forest, the author presents the improvement of the composition of the stand, of the form of the trees and increase in the rate of growth and in the yield and value of the product. A large section is allotted to the protection of forests from fire. The book is well printed and well arranged to serve as a convenient hand-book.

ROBERT M. BROWN.

EDUCATIONAL GEOGRAPHY

Anleitung zum Kartenzeichnen. Von Konrad Kretschmer. viii and 72 pp. Map, ill. Hugo Spamer, Berlin, 1911. Mk. 3. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$.

Professor Kretschmer has tried to write an easy manual for beginners at map construction and has succeeded admirably, for the little book is simple, clear, practical and up-to-date. One needs but the elements of trigonometry to use it. It gives much more space to practical exercises than to the general theory, which is yet always there and it makes possible the construction of even equivalent azimuthal map-nets. Kretschmer breaks away from the traditional perspective projections, there is not a word here of the orthographic and stereographic projections that figure in all our text-books, but are little used in our atlases. Beginning with Earth dimensions in meters, he goes at once to their use for map-construction by means of the scale, beginning with conic nets, then passing to azimuthal ones and the Mercator. The example is always an actual problem of an appropriate region on a specified scale and the student is shown how to work out every detail. Tangent cones, simplified cones and Bonne's projection are all explained and the construction by coordinates of curves of excessive radius. The special applications of each projection are made plain. This is distinctly the best introduction to map-making that the present reviewer is acquainted with.

MARK JEFFERSON.

Teachers' Geography. Man and Climate. With Practical Exercises. 3rd Edition. By Mark Jefferson. 78 pp. Maps. Published by Author at Ypsilanti, Mich, 1911. 11×8 .

This book embodies some of the results of a teacher's long experience with students in Normal Schools and Colleges. It cannot be denied that the majority of these students came to their professional training victims of the sins of omission and commission of Elementary and Secondary Schools, and as the case now stands, so far as geography is concerned, Normal Training Schools are called upon to supply the defects of early instruction and to prepare the student to teach. Moreover, both of these tasks must be accomplished within a narrow time limitation. That the author appreciates this situation is evident from the simple concrete fashion in which he presents his thesis, and the practical character of its development.